

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Durand Close Estate  
Carshalton  
London Borough of Sutton**

**NGR: TQ 2780 6610**

**Planning Ref: C2006/56803**

**ASE Project No: 5605  
Site Code: DCS 12**

**ASE Report No. 2012163  
OASIS id: archaeol6-131377**

**By Gary Webster**



**August 2012**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Durand Close Estate  
Carshalton  
London Borough of Sutton**

**NGR: TQ 2780 6610**

**Planning Ref: C2006/56803**

**ASE Project No: 5605  
Site Code: DCS 12**

**ASE Report No. 2012163  
OASIS id: archaeol6-131377**

**By Gary Webster**

**August 2012**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Rydon Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, (Fig 1, NGR TQ 2780 6610).*

*Very little of archaeological interest was found on the site. There was no indication of anything pre-dating the late 19th century. Natural geology was reached between 27.674m OD and 28.348m OD. This was overlain directly by a minimum of 0.5m of made ground. There was no evidence of any sub-soil layers remaining. Modern disturbance, associated with the recently demolished 5 storey housing blocks, was seen in every trench. Many services ran across the site in all directions. One feature was recorded during the works, a spread of rubbish dating from the late 19th century. This was possibly laid during earlier construction works, or was re-deposited during the construction phase of the recently demolished housing blocks. There was no evidence of any pre-historic activity on site. Any potential archaeology in the evaluated area has been removed by the construction and demolition of modern buildings, and the services associated with them. Considering the high levels of truncation recorded in the evaluation trenches it is thought highly unlikely that the site has any significant archaeological potential.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**HER Summary Sheet**  
**OASIS Form**

### **TABLES**

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
- Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts
- Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts
- Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts
- Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts
- Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

### **FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Trench 1, southern section: plan and photographs
- Figure 4: Photographs

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Rydon Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, hereafter referred to as 'the site.' Its location is centred on NGR TQ 2780 6610 and is shown in Figure 1.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the East of the A237, and to the West of Limes Green. Carshalton is to the South and Croydon further to the West. A small river running to Carshalton Pond is directly the East.
- 1.2.2 It is a demolition site, with the previous 5 storey blocks having just been demolished.
- 1.2.3 The site is noted as being located on alluvial deposits overlying natural sands and gravels (SAS2009b). The British Geological Survey website (BGS 2012 ) names this as the 'Hackney Gravel Member'.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Planning consent (Ref.: C2006/56803) was granted in 2008. An archaeological Desk Based Assessment had previously been prepared by Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS, 2003) which highlighted the archaeological potential of the site. Accordingly the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) recommended that a condition be attached to the planning consent for an archaeological evaluation by trenching. Condition 38 reads:

*"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority."*

*REASON: To ensure that there is an opportunity to properly investigate and record information on this site, which is considered to be of high archaeological interest.*

- 1.3.2 Sutton Archaeological Services prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase 1 of the works (SAS, 2009a) and subsequently undertook the evaluation trenching. The report on that phase of work (SAS, 2009b) revealed no archaeological remains and construction has been completed.

- 1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the requirements of the Phase 2 work was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2012). This outlines that *“All works will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standards and guidance and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service’s Archaeological Guidance Papers No’s. 3 – 5. Any variations to the scope of work will be agreed with the GLAAS Archaeology Advisor prior to implementation.”*

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and are herewith reproduced in full.

- 1.4.2 The aims of the evaluation trenching are:

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development*
- *To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains*
- *To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains*
- *To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation*
- *To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the requirement for any further work*

- 1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- *To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric activity on the site*

#### **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation work on the site. This report does not detail the findings of the previous phase of archaeological trial trenching undertaken (SAS 2009b).

- 1.5.2 The work was undertaken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2012 by Gary Webster (Archaeologist) and John Cook (Surveyor). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager). The illustrations were prepared by Justin Russell.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012).

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Despite presenting an attractive prospect for prehistoric people looking for land to settle, there is little record of prehistoric settlement in the area of the site. One Palaeolithic find and a few tools from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recovered. In the Bronze Age there is a marked increase in activity in the area, and several Iron Age coins have been found. Iron Age settlements are also known of at Pollards Hill to the north and at Beddington Sewage Plant to the south.

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 The area was occupied during the Roman period, with its main focus being at Beddington Villa, in existence from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. A second Roman building was found in West Street and several contemporary burials have been found in the area, both cremation and inhumation.

### **2.4 Saxon and medieval**

2.4.1 Carshalton is first mentioned in 675 AD, then referred to as Aeultone. A Saxon cemetery is known in the Mallinson Road area to the east of the site and three further burials were found at Park Farm in 1875. While the cemetery is indicative of a settlement nearby, no evidence has yet been discovered of this.

2.4.2 The evidence for medieval settlement in Carshalton is focussed on the village centre with some development along the High Street also. A stone built manor house dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries was recently found at Grove Park. It has been suggested that there was some contraction in the medieval village during the later medieval period. At Elmwood Sports Field a major medieval occupation site, including a large barn, was excavated dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **2.5 Post-Medieval**

2.5.1 The area continued to develop and expand throughout the post-medieval period. A map of 1808 shows the land around the site was enclosed and mainly used as meadow, with a large house shown on the eastern side. In 1839 the situation had changed and all the land within the site was now arable apart from Mount Pleasant, and by 1842 the house was called *The Limes*. The house was demolished sometime in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and by 1956 the area was built over.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012) described 6 trenches to be dug, at 30.0m in length each; however, due to space constraints on site, this was not possible. Five evaluation trenches were excavated totalling 130.0m of trenching. The trenches were located to avoid known services and to provide even coverage of those parts of the site currently accessible. Trenches 1 and 2 had to be staggered, as it was not possible to continue excavating them along the same line.
- 3.2 Machine excavation was undertaken under the guidance of experienced archaeologists and continued to the surface of underlying natural geology where possible. Trench 4 was not excavated to the top of the natural geology due to truncation and contamination.
- 3.3 Services in the ground were avoided as much as possible, which occasionally affected the total depth we were able to excavate to.
- 3.4 The evaluation trenches were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by UCLFAU with colours recorded using visual inspection. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales on plastic drafting film.
- 3.6 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the principle contractor on site, after the GLAAS approved.
- 3.7 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be produced. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	31
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2, 3 and 4)

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Length: 30.00m                      Width: 2.20m                      Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Modern Demolition Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.50m
1/002	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.40m – 0.80m
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
1/004	Deposit	Rubbish Spread	2.70m	2.20m	0.15m

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.1.2 This trench had to be staggered slightly, as can be seen in Figure 2, in order to avoid services.

4.1.3 The underlying natural geology [1/003], a coarse sand was encountered at a maximum depth of 28.250m OD toward the south of the trench. This was stained green, probably through modern disturbance. This was overlain by a layer of made ground [1/002], which contained all types of post-medieval material, including plastic and CBM. This is underneath a layer of demolition rubble [1/001], from the recent demolition of the 5 storey blocks. [1/002] and [1/003] are heavily truncated by services, and modern disturbance associated with the construction of the housing blocks.

4.1.4 Deposit [1/004] was identified on top of the natural [1/003]. It was 0.15m thick. This was rough sandy silt, with frequent coal, rubble and pottery. There was a piece of branded glassware within, which was easily identifiable to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was most likely just a spread of waste material.

## 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Length: 30.00m                      Width: 2.20m                      Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: NE-SW

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
2/001	Layer	Modern Demolition Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.25m
2/002	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.5m
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.2 This Trench also had to be staggered in order to avoid hitting services.

4.2.3 The natural geology [2/003], a rough brownish yellow sand with manganese inclusions, was this trench to a maximum depth of 27.884m OD. This was overlain by made ground [2/002], which was sealed by [2/001]. This trench was heavily truncated by services and modern disturbance associated with the recently demolished buildings. No archaeology was identified.

## 4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Length: 30.00m                      Width: 2.20m                      Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: ENE-WSW

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
3/001	Layer	Modern Demolition Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.3m
3/002	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.8m
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.2 The natural geology [3/003], a rough brownish yellow sand with manganese inclusions, was found in this trench to a maximum depth of 27.674m OD toward the north east of the trench. This was overlain by made ground [3/002], which was sealed by [3/001]. This trench was heavily truncated by services and modern disturbance associated with the recently demolished buildings. No archaeology was identified.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Length: 20.00m                      Width: 2.20m                      Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: North - South

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
4/001	Layer	Modern Demolition Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.25m
4/002	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.4m – 0.7m

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.2 The natural geology was not encountered in this trench. The amount of services running through the made ground [4/002] meant in was not practical to excavate down to the natural geology. Toward the north of the trench, excavation was halted due to petrochemical contamination of the ground. This trench was heavily truncated by services and modern disturbance associated with the recently demolished buildings. No archaeology was identified.

#### 4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 Length: 20.00m                      Width: 2.20m                      Depth: 0.7m

Orientation: NNW - SSE

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
5/001	Layer	Modern Demolition Rubble	Trench	Trench	0.3m
5/002	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.5m
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.5.2 The natural geology [5/003], a rough brownish yellow sand with manganese inclusions, was found in this trench to a maximum depth of 28.348m OD at the north of the trench. This was overlain by made ground [5/002], which was sealed by [5/001]. This trench was heavily truncated by services and modern disturbance associated with the recently demolished buildings. No archaeology was identified

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Very little of archaeological interest was found on the site. There was no indication of anything pre-dating the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.1.2 Natural geology was reached between 27.674m OD and 28.348m OD. This was overlain directly by a minimum of 0.5m of made ground. There was no evidence of any sub-soil layers remaining.

### **5.2 Post-Medieval Activity**

- 5.2.1 Modern disturbance, associated with the recently demolished 5 storey housing blocks, was seen in every trench. Many services ran across the site in all directions
- 5.2.2 One feature was recorded during the works, a spread of rubbish dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was possibly laid during earlier construction works, or was re-deposited during the construction phase of the recently demolished housing blocks.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

- 5.3.1 There was no evidence of any pre-historic activity on site. Any potential archaeology in the evaluated area has been removed by the construction and demolition of modern buildings, and the services associated with them.
- 5.3.2 Considering the high levels of truncation recorded in the evaluation trenches it is thought highly unlikely that the site has any significant archaeological potential.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

ASE, 2012 *Phase 2: Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton. Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpub. method statement

BGS 2012 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 31.07.2012

IFA 1994 (Rev. 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Sutton Archaeological Services 2003, *Archaeological Assessment on Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5*

Sutton Archaeological Services 2009a, *Research Design on Phase 1: Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 2BT*

Sutton Archaeological Services 2009b, *Archaeological Evaluation at Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 2BT: Phase 1*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Rydon Construction Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Diane Abrahams of GLAAS for her guidance and monitoring. The author would like to thank John Cook who worked on the excavation; Justin Russell who produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	DCS 12					
Identification Name and Address	Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Sutton					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2780 6610					
Geology	Hackney Gravel Member over London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2012163					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban ✓	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2012	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Rydon Construction Ltd					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Gary Webster					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Rydon Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, (Fig 1, NGR TQ 2780 6610).</p> <p>Very little of archaeological interest was found on the site. There was no indication of anything pre-dating the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Natural geology was reached between 27.674m OD and 28.348m OD. This was overlain directly by a minimum of 0.5m of made ground. There was no evidence of any sub-soil layers remaining. Modern disturbance, associated with the recently demolished 5 storey housing blocks, was seen in every trench. Many services ran across the site in all directions. One feature was recorded during the works, a spread of rubbish dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was possibly laid during earlier construction works, or was re-deposited during the construction phase of the recently demolished housing blocks. There was no evidence of any pre-historic activity on site. Any potential archaeology in the evaluated area has been removed by the construction and demolition of modern buildings, and the services associated with them. Considering the high levels of truncation recorded in the evaluation trenches it is thought highly unlikely that the site has any significant archaeological potential.</p> <p>.</p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-131377**

---

### Project details

Project name            An Archaeological Evaluation at Durand Close Estate  
Carshalton London Borough of Sutton

Short description of the project    Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Rydon Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, (Fig 1, NGR TQ 2780 6610).

Very little of archaeological interest was found on the site. There was no indication of anything pre-dating the late 19th century. Natural geology was reached between 27.674m OD and 28.348m OD. This was overlain directly by a minimum of 0.5m of made ground. There was no evidence of any sub-soil layers remaining. Modern disturbance, associated with the recently demolished 5 storey housing blocks, was seen in every trench. Many services ran across the site in all directions. One feature was recorded during the works, a spread of rubbish dating from the late 19th century. This was possibly laid during earlier construction works, or was re-deposited during the construction phase of the recently demolished housing blocks. There was no evidence of any pre-historic activity on site. Any potential archaeology in the evaluated area has been removed by the construction and demolition of modern buildings, and the services associated with them. Considering the high levels of truncation recorded in the evaluation trenches it is thought highly unlikely that the site has any significant archaeological potential.

Project dates            Start: 03-07-2012 End: 03-07-2012

Previous/future work        Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes    DCS 12 - Sitecode

Type of project            Field evaluation

Site status                None

Current Land use        Residential 1 - General Residential

---

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton
Postcode	SM5
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2780 6610 51 0 51 22 44 N 000 09 48 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.00m Max: 32.00m

---

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Gary Webster

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet"

---

**Project bibliography 1**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Publication type

Title 2012 Phase 2: Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton. Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Leonard, A.

Date 2012

---

**Project bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Assessment on Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sutton Archaeological Services

Date 2003

---

**Project bibliography 3**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Research Design on Phase 1: Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 2BT

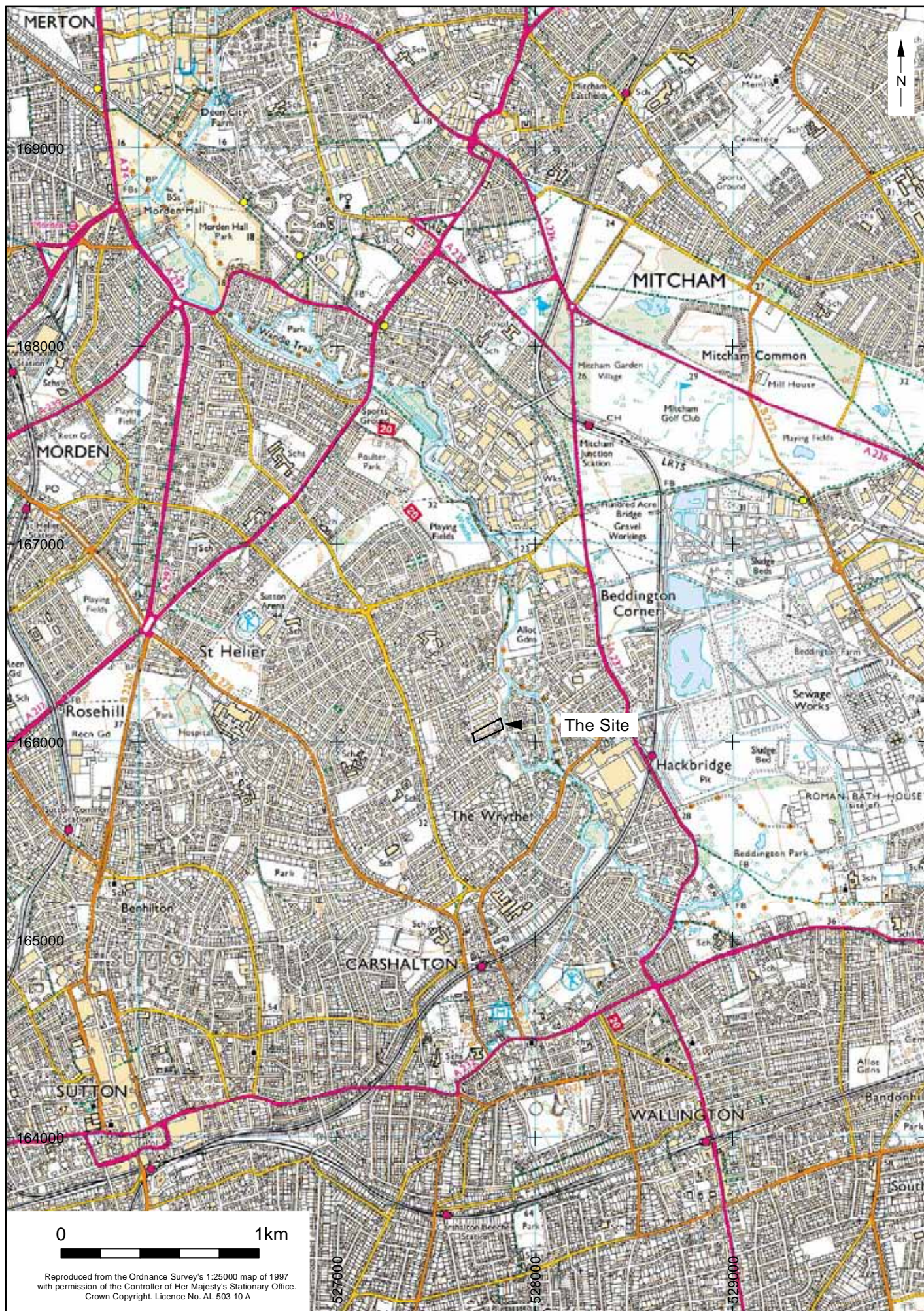
Author(s)/Editor(s) Sutton Archaeological Services

Date 2009

---

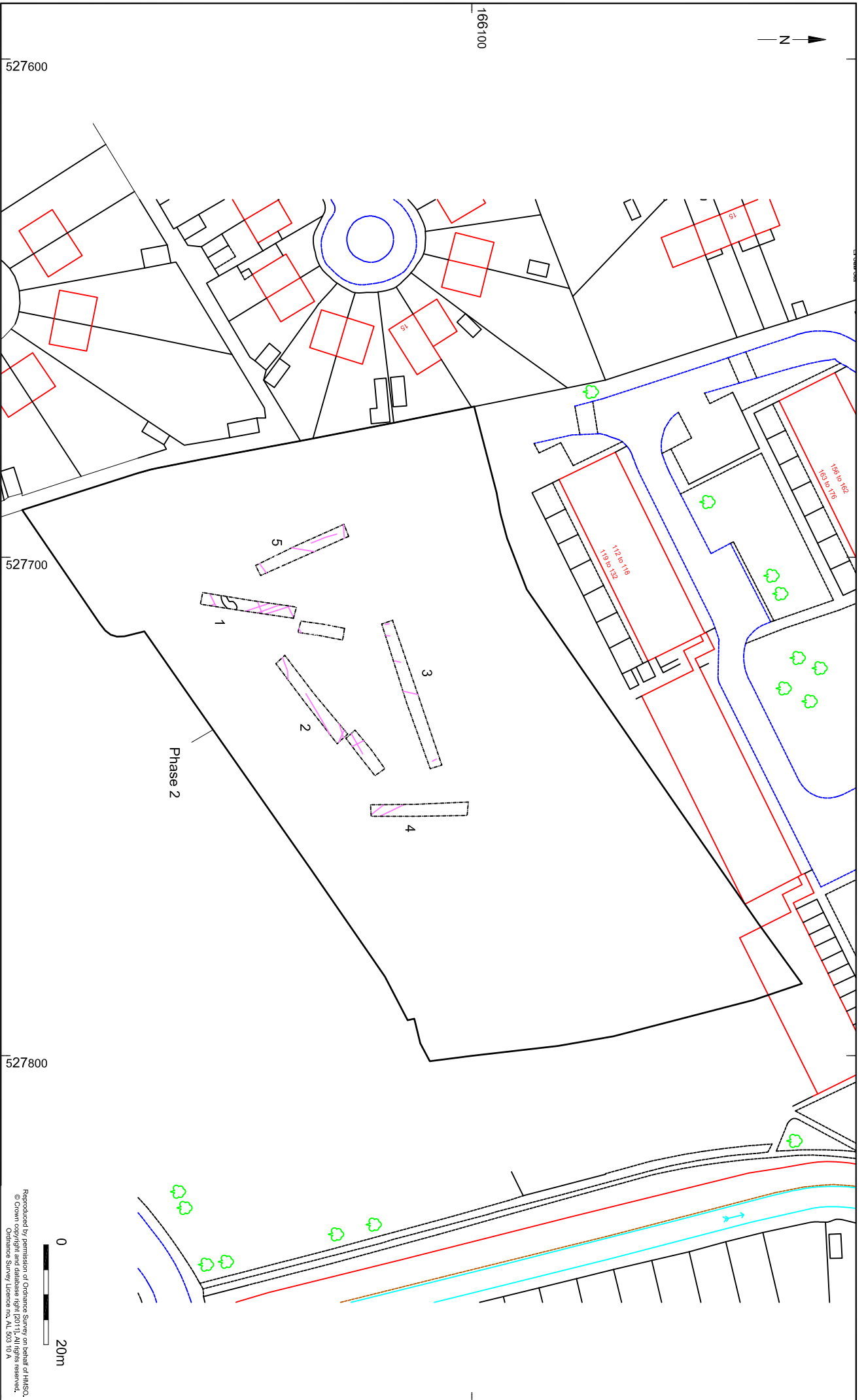
Entered by Gary Webster (garysbehindyou@googlemail.com)

Entered on 1 August 2012



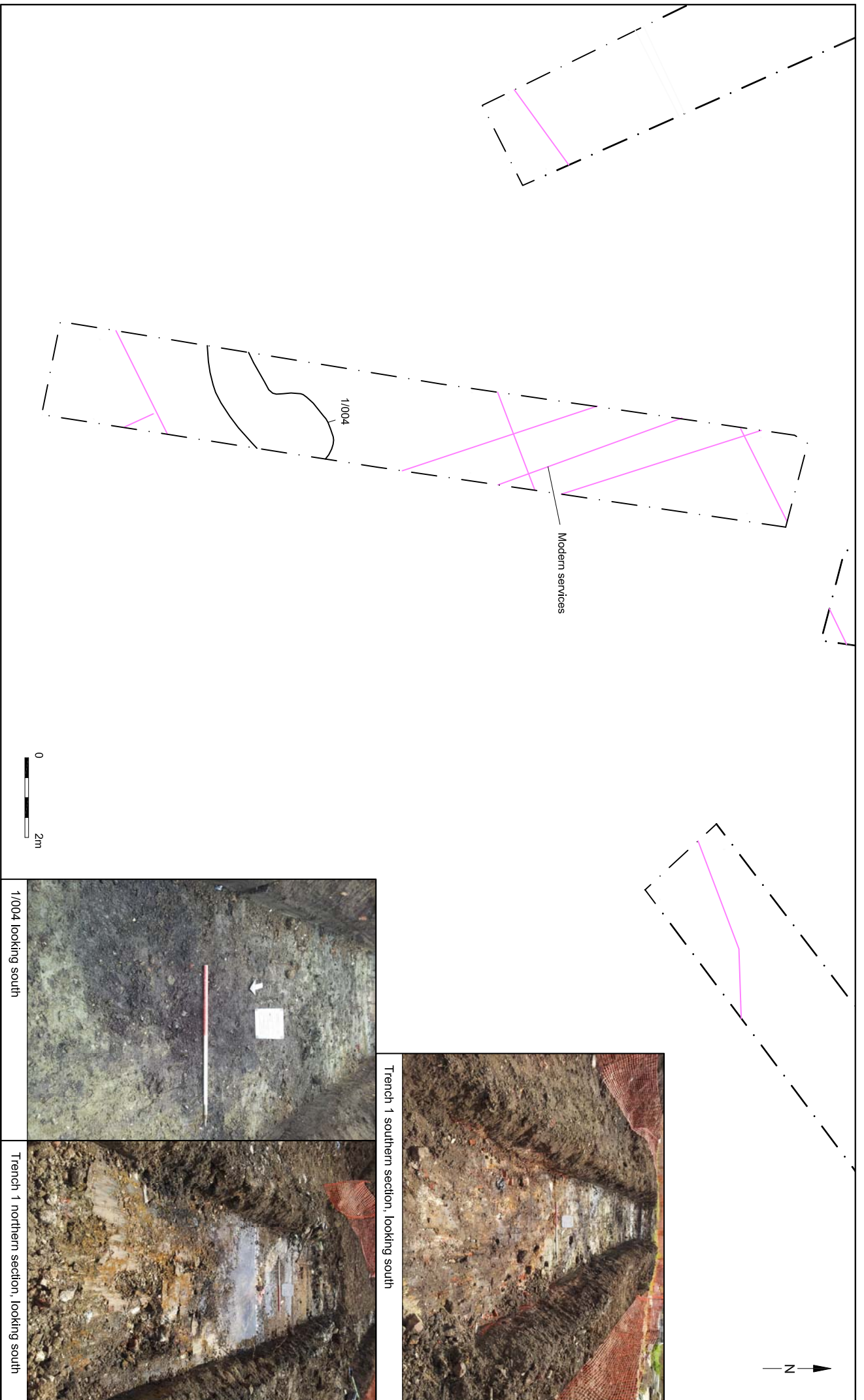
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		Durand Close Estate, Carshalton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5605	Aug 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012163	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Durand Close Estate, Carshalton	
Project Ref: 5605	Aug 2012	Trench location, Phase 2	
Report Ref: 2012163	Drawn by: JLR		
		Fig. 2	

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.  
 © Crown Copyright 2012. All rights reserved.  
 Ordnance Survey Licence no. A1 503 10 A



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Durand Close Estate, Carshalton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5605	Aug 2012		
Report Ref: 2012163	Drawn by: JLR		
Trench 1, southern section: plan and photograph			



Trench 2, southern section, looking east



Trench 2, northern section, looking east



Trench 3, looking east



Trench 4, looking north




Trench 5, looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Durand Close Estate, Carshalton	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5605	Aug 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012163	Drawn by: JLR		

Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East